

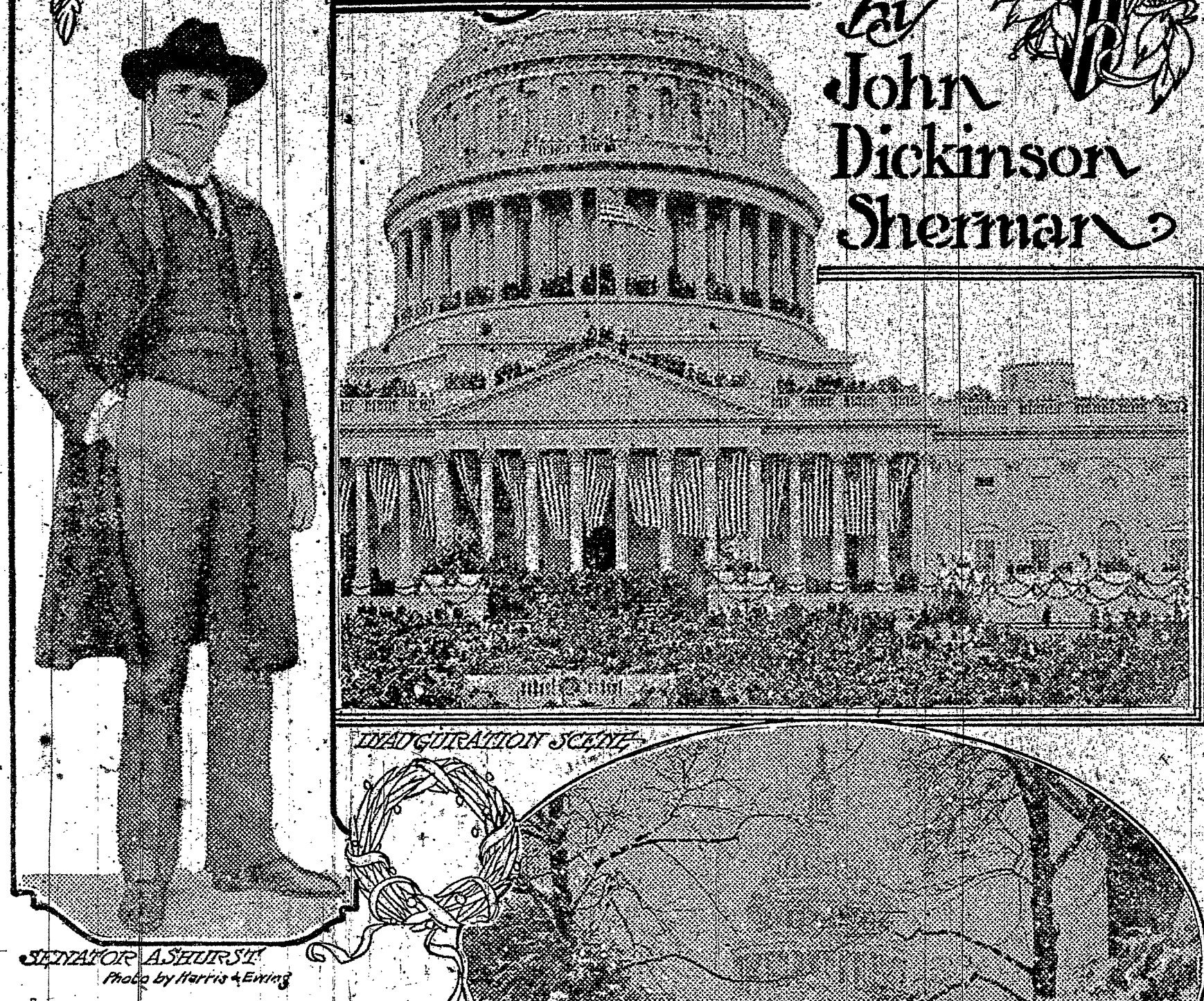








# Quick Action Inauguration



John Dickinson Sherman

**H**OW about an amendment to the Constitution giving the nation a "quick action inauguration," and doing away with four months of marking time by an outgoing administration? Wouldn't the country be better off in every way if the president-elect were in office and the new Congress in session and business going on as usual at the old stand before the end of January? Well, the presidential election of 1928 may be held with this program in prospect. Anyway Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona has introduced a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 228) providing for the amendment of the Constitution as follows:

"SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President of the United States shall commence on the third Monday in January following the election of presidential and vice presidential electors.

"SEC. 2. The presidential and vice presidential electors, composing the Electoral College, shall assemble in the States by which they are appointed and cast their votes for President and Vice President on the second Monday in December following their appointment, and the vote so cast, duly certified, shall be filed with the President of the Senate before the first Monday in January next thereafter, and the Congress shall meet in joint session on the second Monday in January following and open and count the same. Provided, That Congress may alter all the dates fixed in this section in its discretion.

"SEC. 3. The terms of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first Monday in January following their election.

"SEC. 4. There shall be held two regular sessions of Congress, convening on the first Monday of January each year.

"SEC. 5. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th day of March of the year 1925."

Senator Ashurst's joint resolution is simply worded, transposed a little chronologically his proposed amendment of the Constitution provides that the electors chosen in November and meeting the Electoral College shall meet in their respective States on the second Monday in December and there cast their votes; that the new Congress shall meet on the first Monday in January; that the messengers shall bring the returns from the various States to the President of the Senate and file them before the first Monday in January; that on the second Monday in January the new Congress, sitting in joint session, shall count the electoral vote and declare the result, and that on the third Monday in January the President and Vice President shall be inaugurated.

Thus, if this amendment should be adopted without changes, the president-elect in 1928 would take office a month and a half earlier; the new Congress would begin its work two instead of thirteen months after election, and the presidential vote would be canvassed by the incoming instead of the outgoing Congress.

The Ashurst resolution is not new. In 1914, under a Democratic administration, an effort to make this change was unsuccessful. At that time Senators Nelson (now chairman), Cummins, Shields, Ashurst and Fletcher of the Judiciary committee submitted an exhaustive minority report which set forth the arguments in favor of the change. A study of this report shows that the proposed amendment does no violence to the Constitution.

The Constitution, for example, ordains that the president and vice president shall hold office for the term of four years, but does not provide when the terms shall begin. A provision in the Twelfth amendment and an act of Congress fix the date as March 4.

The time of meeting of the presidential electors is left to the discretion of Congress. An act in 1887 fixed the date as November 3. The Constitution provides that senators and representatives shall hold office for six and two years respectively, but does not provide when their terms shall begin.

Modern transportation has changed the travel conditions which made the convening of Congress in regular session thirteen months after the election of its members advisable when the government began operations in 1789.

The convening of Congress in December is inopportune, owing to the holiday season, as everyone knows, and little work is done until January. Now, that, under the Seventeenth amendment, senators are elected by the people at the November election, instead of by the legislatures of the States in January or February, the convening of Congress in January would seem to be opportune.

As to the weather conditions, it is likely that January would be less favorable than March in Washington. Still, the accompanying photograph of the capital on March 6 shows that accidents will happen in the best regulated weather offices. Moreover, those promoting the Ashurst resolution argue that the question of weather is too insignificant to be an argument against a constitutional amendment which promises much for good government. The pomp and ceremony of inaugurations is not necessary in a republic.

The reasons set forth by this report for the adoption of the proposed amendment are in substance:

"First—Congress should at the earliest practicable time enact the principles of the majority of the people as expressed in the election of each Congress. That is why the Constitution requires the election of a new Congress every two years.

"During the campaign preceding a congressional election the great ques-

tions that divide the political parties are thoroughly discussed for the purpose of determining the policy of the government and of having the sentiment of the majority crystallized into legislation. It is unfair to an administration that the legislation which it thinks so essential to the prosperity of the country should be so long deferred. It is true an extraordinary session may be called early, but such sessions are limited generally to one or two subjects, which of necessity make enormous waste of the time of each house waiting for the other to consider and pass the measures.

"Second—As the law is at the present time, the second regular session does not convene until after the election of the succeeding Congress. As an election often changes the political complexion of a Congress, under the present law many things which have been disapproved by the people enacting laws for the people opposed to their last expression. Such a condition does violence to the rights of the majority. A member of the house of representatives can barely get started in his work until the time arrives for the nominating convention of his district. He has accomplished nothing, and hence has made no record upon which to go before his party or his people.

"Third—Under the present system a contest over a seat in the house of representatives is seldom ever decided until more than half the term, and in many instances until a period of twenty-two months of the term has expired.

"Fourth—The president and vice president should enter upon the performance of their duties as soon as the new Congress can count the electoral votes. It is the old Congress which now counts the electoral votes. It is dangerous to permit the defeated party to retain control of the machinery by which such important offices are declared elected.

"In the event that no candidate for president receives a majority of the electoral votes the Constitution provides that the house of representatives shall elect the president, the representation from each state having one vote. At the present time it is the old Congress that elects the president under such contingency, and thereby it becomes possible for a political party repudiated by the people to elect a president who was defeated at the election. Under the present provision of the Constitution, in the event the house fails to choose a president before March 4, then the vice president then in office becomes president for four years. This affords a great temptation, by more delay, to defeat the will of the people, and it is ever exercised if it will likely produce a revolution."

must be referred to the days when chivalry and ecclesiasticism, both lavishly of heraldic or symbolic decoration, were supreme. Efforts of many great artists have done duty as vanes. Man himself has not escaped. The female form divine even, has not been spared this indignity. Such a sentiment as is expressed in the sentence, "Woman flecks as the wind," may have been in the mind of Theodosius the Great when he erected at Constantinople, in the fourth century, the vane called the "Lady of the Winds."

the under is always reflected into the center of the camera lens, regardless of its position. The flight of birds, and even of projectiles, may thus be recorded for further study, the object being in about the same position on each picture.

**Ancient Weather Vanes.**  
The idea of indicating which way the wind blows by means of a vane does not seem to commend itself especially to modern architects. The most interesting specimens of weather vanes

which of the meeting time. This year the wind blowing in exactly the same direction as in the year 1888.

**THE BIRDS AT PLAY**  
A flock of birds was seen playing in the air over the city of New York.

**HELPING MOTHER**  
Patrols will be had, looking after the children, and will be in the city.

**THE BIRDS AT PLAY**  
A flock of birds was seen playing in the air over the city of New York.

## Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

ANTELOPES.

"We've never told our stories," said the Common Ducker Antelope, or deer, to the Four-Horned Antelope.

"That's so," the Four-Horned Antelope remarked.

"Well, don't just agree with me; suggest something," the Common Ducker Antelope said.

"What will I suggest?" asked the Four-Horned Antelope.

"Dear me, dear me," said the Common Ducker Antelope. "I thought I gave you enough of a hint."

"Oh, I know," said the Four-Horned Antelope. "You mean you would like to tell me your story now."

"That's what I mean," said the Common Ducker Antelope. "or rather, that is what I meant. Though, for that matter, I still mean the same thing."

"But I would also like to have you tell your story, too," he added.

"Then, you see, we'll be all ready, when anyone wants to know us, to tell in clear and simple language who we are."

"But we can't use clear and simple language that they'll understand," said the Four-Horned Antelope.

"Ah, but it will be interpreted for us."

"What?" asked the Four-Horned Antelope.

"It will be interpreted for us, or in other words someone will tell in the language people do understand what our story is."

"If anyone interprets French they tell in the English language (if they happen to be English or American or Canadian or Australian or Scotch or Irish or Welsh) what the French means."

"If anyone interprets English into French they tell in French what the English means that they're interpreting."

In other words, they interpret or explain or translate from another language so they'll understand in their own language what they wouldn't in another."

"I see," said the Four-Horned Antelope. "And you mean that our animal stories will be interpreted or translated into the language people understand."

"Just what I mean," said the Common Ducker Antelope.

"Well," the Four-Horned Antelope said, "you tell your story first, and

then I'll tell mine. I'll be thinking mine up while I listen to yours."

"You mustn't do two things at once like that," the Common Ducker Antelope said. "It isn't polite not to pay attention, and besides it is hard to talk to creatures who don't listen."

"I'll listen, then," said the Four-Horned Antelope. "for I think after all, I know my story."

"I belong to a large family of African antelopes, and I'm small, just as my special family are all small. We wear simple clothes of quiet colors, though we have touches of red to our gray-brown coats. All of the different families of Dukkers have many things in common."

"Most of us have straight horns which look like spikes, about three inches or so in length. There are only a few members of the family who have coats with much color to them. And we're very, very small."

"That's so," the Four-Horned Antelope answered.

"Well, I am a small antelope, too, and I look something like you, too, though I'm not a near relative by any manner of means."

"I came from India, and that is where all of my family come from."

"There I used to live on the great plains, and what fun I did have!"

"But I enjoy it here, too, for folks come and look at me, because I have four horns. I have a pair of larger ones and a pair of smaller ones and I wear them all, all the time."

"They say they've never seen any others like me and they admire me, so I'm glad really that you asked me to tell my name and from where I came so that I could tell folks the name of the antelope with the four horns."

"And when they hear my name I feel sure they will think the family chose well when they picked it out."

**His First Million.**  
A millionaire, as he got out of his limousine, was approached by a newsboy. "No, I don't want a paper. Get out!" he snarled. "Well, keep your shirt on, boss," replied the newsboy. "The only difference between you and me is that you are making your second million and I'm still working on my first."

**Ever Raise 'Em?**  
"Mushrooms always grow in damp places, don't they, father?" asked a boy.

"Yes," said father.

"Why they look like mushrooms," said the boy.

**Grain for Brood Mares.**  
Brood mares working and nursing foals require 47 per cent more grain and 32 per cent more hay daily during the suckling period than dry mares.

**Repair for Machinery.**  
Repair for farm machinery ordered should be on hand when needed in case of an emergency.

**Best of Care for Bull.**  
If the bull is 50 per cent of the herd, as live-stock authorities generally agree, he should have the best of care all the time. Daily exercise is of vital importance to the head of the herd.

**Overfeeding is Bad.**  
Overfeeding the cow is certain to cause troubles with the small intestine in the first few days of a crop of milk.

**Feeding Value of Soy Bean.**  
Soy beans can scarcely be compared to fodder corn in feeding value because soy beans are very rich in protein, than the corn plant. They are splendid foods to supplement each

**Should Build Stronger.**  
Now that the motor truck has been developed it is nothing less than a crime for highway engineers to design and build and spend the state's money for anything other than a substantial road. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other progressive states are realizing this fact and are building more concrete roads or roads with a concrete base.

**Bumps Injure Car.**  
Your car will last longer if the bumps in the road are eliminated.

**Removal Problem of Greatest Importance.**  
Because of Greater Use of Motor Trucks.

The snow removal problem is of increasing importance because of the greater use of autos and motor trucks which find it very difficult to travel through drifts and deep snow. In most states it is the duty of the county or local road officials to remove obstructions on the highways and snow drifts certainly are obstructions, says Farm and Home. Excellent advice on this matter is given by the Iowa highway commission as follows:

Just how much money can be used for this class of road maintenance is entirely up to the individual road official to decide. He must also decide whether it is necessary to keep the road open at all times for automobiles on only for team traffic. In deciding just what to do about snow removal, the character of the road and the nature and importance of the traffic to the general public must be a determining factor.

Road officials should not be stampeded in the case of heavy snows by insistent and angry demands that all roads be immediately opened for traffic. Sometimes an attempt to open all roads for immediate use by automobiles after exceptional snow storms, might cripple the county or township road funds for the entire year. It costs money and lots of it to remove snow, so the road official must use the best judgment as to just how far he can go, always keeping in mind, however, that no road should be allowed to remain entirely closed to traffic for any undue length of time.

**Goldframe Shown Open for Ventilation and Hardening of Plants.**  
The hotbed is constructed in much the same manner.

the rule. A few loads of leaf mold from the woods mixed with the natural soil will often form a smooth, rich, stoneless mass which gives an ideal hotbed floor.

The back or north side of the frame is usually made from 12 to 18 inches high, while the south end is about eight inches, so that the whole bed may have pitch enough to get the sun upon all parts. The standard hotbed sash is handled by most dealers, and measures three feet in width and six feet in length. A frame just wide enough to support the sash seems to be the most satisfactory, though wider beds are sometimes used with supporting ridges placed at six-foot intervals. A well-painted cypress sash, glazed with good double-strength glass well set in putty should give the careful gardener 12 to 15 years' service.

Heat for the hotbed is furnished by means of a bed of horse manure 8 to 16 inches thick in the bottom of the pit. Permanent hotbeds are often heated with coils of steam or hot-water pipes under the bed.

Hotbeds require constant care to prevent their becoming overheated, especially during bright weather.

**KEROSENE TO DESTROY BUGS.**  
Easily Prepared Emulsion of Soap and Oil Is Excellent for Plants and Animals.

Kerosene emulsion is one of the best killers on plants and animals, says North Dakota college. It is easily prepared and very cheap. Dissolve one-half pound of soap in one gallon of kerosene and stir very vigorously, or better yet, churn with a force pump for a few minutes. Put in three or four gallons with nine to ten gallons of water. Stir well. It is best to use rain water. If only a small quantity is wanted use one to two ounces of soap, two quarts of boiling water and one pint of kerosene and dilute to two gallons.

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## Better Roads

FILMS ON MAKING HIGHWAYS

Every Process Involved in Construction of Concrete Road is Shown in "Movie" Pictures.

Many a woman more blessed with a sense of the ridiculous than she is with tact, has remarked to Friend Husband as he climbed from underneath the car stalled on a muddy country road after a struggle with re-

calcitrant machinery, "If only a movie photographer were around."

Her wish would have been gratified last summer in many places in Delaware and New Jersey, for movie operators from the United States Department of Agriculture were there filming good roads with the assistance of engineers from the bureau of public roads. The resulting picture, "Modern Concrete Road Construction," is now ready for lending to interested persons who make application for its use at "Good Roads" meetings, schools, colleges and meetings of engineers.

Every process involved in the construction of a concrete road is shown in the film, from the heavy grading to the completed road. The picture opens with a view of an automobile stuck in the mud of an unpaved country road. After a spectator has been shown all the steps in the construction of a modern concrete road, the picture closes with a thrilling race between a railroad train and a motor truck on a concrete highway—a feature calculated to show the possibilities of rapid transit of freight traffic on good roads, but not to encourage speeding.

**SNOW ON COUNTRY HIGHWAYS.**  
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## GIVE ATTENTION TO GARDEN PLOT

Likely to Be Most Profitable Acreage on Farm for Producing Food for Family.

Considerable Increase in Farm Income Can Be Made by Sale of Young Plants in Hotbeds, ready for Transplanting.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Whether it is conducted on an extensive scale to supply the market or whether it is to produce food for the family the garden plot is likely to be the most profitable acreage on the farm.

Any rubbish, dead vines or plants, and bent poles or tomato stakes should be cleared away.

The earliest and choicest vegetables are harvested by the man who maintains a few hotbed sashes and uses them to start his garden. He is able to handpick the frost line by several weeks, and to set strong, well-developed plants in his garden at a time his neighbors are planting seed.

**Increase Farm Income.**  
The farm income is at its lowest point in the early spring, but it can be increased considerably by the sale of young plants grown in the hotbeds, and ready for transplanting. Tomato, cabbage, eggplant, and pepper plants are always snapped up when the first warm planting days come, and they are easily grown in the hotbed. A little more space and a little more care than the grower needs for his own use are likely to bring good profits. Before the ground freezes in the fall is a good time to clean out the old hotbeds.

Unless the soil used in the hotbed is to be exchanged for fresh earth, it should be shoveled from the bed and tossed into a pile nearby. The decayed manure from the bottom is scattered over the pile and thoroughly mixed with it to form rich soil for next year's beds. Over this goes a coat of straw or leaves held down by bits of board to keep it from blowing.

Some farmers find it convenient to use evergreen boughs instead of straw for the outer covering.

**Hotbed Should Face South.**  
New hotbed pits should be dug so that they will face the south, and the location should be selected so that the beds will be protected from cold north winds and late spring storms. Sometimes the earth taken from the new pit is suitable for use in the hotbed, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

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## BERKSHIRE BREEDERS BOOST BETTER SIRES

Plan Suggested to Increase Use of Purebreds.

American Association Urging Various State Organizations to Favor Exchange of Registered Boars for Grade Animals.

An indication of the active and widespread support being given to the better-sire campaign now systematically fostered by the United States Department of Agriculture is illustrated by a proposal recently made by the American Berkshire association. This association, according to a letter recently received by the department, is suggesting to State Berkshire breeders' associations a plan designed to broaden the market for Berkshire boars and increase the use of purebred animals on farms.

The association is urging the various state organizations to mail circular letters to their members suggesting that breeders exchange purebred boars for grade boars now being used by farmers, pricing the registered boar at a close figure and taking the grade boar at the market price as part payment for the breeder then sending the grade boar to the butcher. In their letter to the state associations the national body points out that every Berkshire breeder who follows this suggestion does three things:

He puts a Berkshire boar on an additional farm.

He provides a means of getting good Berkshire feeder hogs for the market.

He puts the purebred sire on a farm where formerly there was a grade or scrub.

Signs bearing the legend, "Registered Berkshire boar used on this farm," will be furnished by the American association to all farmers who take advantage of this plan.

There is nothing in the plan, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, that does not seem practicable for any other hog breeders' association to use.

**WINDBREAK FOR PROTECTION.**  
Should Be Located on Side of Building and Yards Against Which Prevailing Winds Blow.

Windbreaks for protection of the home and buildings should be located on the side of the structures and the stock-feeding yards against which the prevailing winter winds blow, say forest specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. If a narrow "windbreak" of only a few rows is planted, it should be several rows distant from the building or yard. Snow drifts under the lee of such a windbreak and lies deep around buildings or a feed lot close to it. This drifting may be partly prevented by planting two narrow windbreaks parallel to each other, about two rods apart. Snow then will drift into, and for the most part be held in, this intervening space.

Windbreaks for crop protection should be arranged to protect the crop from the most damaging winds, which usually come in the summer. As efficient windbreaks give protection along the surface for a distance of from 15 to 20 times their height, the intervals between them should be about 15 or 20 times the height of the trees at their maturity.

**POTATOES LOST IN STORAGE.**  
Decay, Shrinkage and Sprouting Are Caused by Too Much Light and High Temperature.

Losses of potatoes in storage can be minimized if proper care and attention are given through the winter. Adequate ventilation must be provided. Storage places should be kept uniformly cool, dark and frost-proof. These precautions are emphasized by potato men of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. Decay, shrinkage and sprouting are caused by light and high temperature.



## The Sea Coast Echo.

CHAS. G. MOREAU, Publisher

Official Journal of the Board of Supervisors, Hancock County, Miss.  
Official Journal of Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

### CITY ECHOES.

Mrs. George R. Rea is spending the week visiting Mrs. Camors and other friends in New Orleans.

—Jas. W. Hunt, of Ponce de Leon, La., engaged in the automobile and garage industry, spent Wednesday in Bay St. Louis seeking a location, and intending residing in this city for the future.

There will be a rummage sale by the Guild of the Episcopal church Saturday, April 20th, in the building at the head of State street. There will be entertainment features during the afternoon.

—Mr. George R. Rea left Monday night for New York City, where he is attending a business meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, of which he is a member, and treasurer of the society for the whole country.

It is expected he will return during the early part of the coming week.

—Formal opening of the Victory Air Dome for the 1921 season will take place this Saturday night. A splendid program is billed for tonight, a feature, "The Killer," and a two-reel Chester Conkling Comedy, "Home-Rule." In addition one of the local jazz bands will furnish the music for the evening. No advance in prices, 15c for adults, and 10c for children, plus the usual war tax.

—Master Roy Dillard has returned from San Antonio, Texas, where he has been spending the winter. On his way home, he spent a while at Jennings, La., visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. G. H. Dillard.

—Roy, who was quite a favorite with all who know him, was given a generous welcome home and his boy friends simply gave him an ovation. He is at home with his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Maufrey.

—Rev. Father Duffy, of New York City, on his annual tour South, will be in Bay St. Louis, Sunday, the 17th inst., and will speak at the 11 o'clock service, Christ Episcopal Church, Front and Carroll avenue.

Father Duffy is a son of the late pastor of the church where he will speak tomorrow, and is highly esteemed by all who know him, and it is indeed a privilege to have him in Bay St. Louis and address the people. The public is cordially invited.

A very delightful event of a few evenings since, was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Blair to the press in compliment to the visiting newspaper men from Atlanta.

A number of young ladies graced the festal board with their presence, and, needless to say, the affair was both a charming and very delightful one. Bright minds, at the table, wit and repartee were the order of the evening with the discussion of many current news subjects and editorial topics intermingled with the social ease of conversation.

—Mr. W. A. McDonald, after a month's absence, returned home Wednesday afternoon by way of New Orleans. While away Mr. McDonald visited her son, John, a promising pupil at school at Bell Buckle, Tennessee, and friends in North Mississippi, and her return home is the occasion for a warm welcome by the many home friends.

The writer has the pleasure of reading the school reports on Master John's work, and it is gratifying to note the progress he is making and the advantages he is taking of his opportunities during his time in the classroom.

There will be a baseball game on the College campus tomorrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, when the Canal Commercial team, of New Orleans, will cross bats with the S. C. boys. The collegians won last Sunday game, and the team coming tomorrow is expected to be one of the best in the Bankers' league.

New Orleans, thus a good game can well be anticipated. Two special coaches from New Orleans will carry the team and their friends, accompanied by one of the jazziest jazz bands in jazz land. "You jazz must hear it!"

—In less than thirty days Messrs. Edwards, Ford selling agents, for Hancock County, intend to have their new business building in Main, near Front Streets, started, to be constructed of brick and along the most modern lines. The building will occupy almost the entire frontage of the lot, 65 feet, running to a depth of 110 feet, one-story, and will prove quite an acquisition not only to the business district but to the entire city as well. Messrs. Edwards are to be congratulated on their success and enterprise.

—Success in a generous measure marked the ball given Saturday night by the local camp Woodmen of the World at the local hall, benefit of the St. Joseph Clinic and Hospital. There was an unusually large attendance and the affair was both a financial and social success. The receipts amounted to \$259.00, at this writing, every nickel of which will be given the cause for which the affair was given. There were two bands of music, Olympic and Supreme, services of which organizations was gratis. The Woodmen are to be complimented for their success and thoughtfulness and generosity as well towards so worthy a cause as the clinic and hospital.

—The faculty of St. Stanislaus College of this city proposes a most interesting organization to take place of the College Alumni annual meetings, which were quite popular but disrupted by the advent of the late war. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of the organization with a view to all former collegians, whether the individual was a graduate or not. Having attended one or more sessions of the S. S. C. in former years will make one eligible to membership and annual meeting followed by a dinner on Commencement Day will bring together many an old college "boy." In this business travels every year, the business men asked about this one, that one, and the other. What has become of so and so? When is he coming back? It is indeed a pleasure to hear from old friends.

—A new mercantile establishment has opened its doors, under the management of N. E. R. depot in the new building under the firm of (Miss) J. A. Olson. A very select stock is carried and the business is in a profitable way. The business is in a profitable way. The business is in a profitable way.

—Mr. J. V. Casanova, recent purchaser of the Arceneaux Cash Grocery, has assumed active management of the business and his efforts are meeting with favor. Mr. Casanova, like his predecessor, is a deserving young man, a live wire and is bound to succeed. All he asks is a trial.

—Mr. Casanova recently moved to Bay St. Louis, purchased property here and will make Bay St. Louis his future home.

—On his return from a business trip to Mobile, Ala., Wednesday night, Mr. George C. Firsching was taken seriously ill with ptomaine poisoning, and pulled through by heroic treatment and the good nursing following. It will be good news to his many friends to learn he is up and able to be out again, after the ordeal.

—There is every indication to believe the coming summer will be the biggest season in the history of Bay St. Louis as a resort. Dwellings have been rented earlier this year and at prices far in excess of that in former years. Where the people to come later will locate is apparently a problem, but we are confident in time every want will be satisfied. Several private homes and a part thereof are being placed at the disposal of the resident visitors with a view of relieving the situation. It is noted people who summered at points further on along the Coast are seeking Bay St. Louis this year. Higher railroad rates make the reason plain.

—Mr. Morgan Blake, staff writer sporting section of the Atlanta Journal, made his Bay St. Louis friends' acquaintance Wednesday evening, and left for Mobile, Ala., on his way home in Atlanta. Mr. Blake accompanied the Atlanta Ball Players' Club during their training season in Bay St. Louis, reporting from day to day their every doing and the story he sent out under the Bay St. Louis date line was of the best of the thousands of words sent out daily.

Mr. Blake, although yet a young man, is not only an experienced writer, but one who has already made his name in the world of journalism. He writes with clarity, depth of originality and always with a regard to facts. Speaking for Bay St. Louis, The Echo wishes to voice its appreciation of the many complimentary things Mr. Blake and the other writers of the Atlanta press took occasion to say while here during the training season. As the Crackers will return to Bay St. Louis next spring, Mr. Blake expressed the hope he would be with them again.

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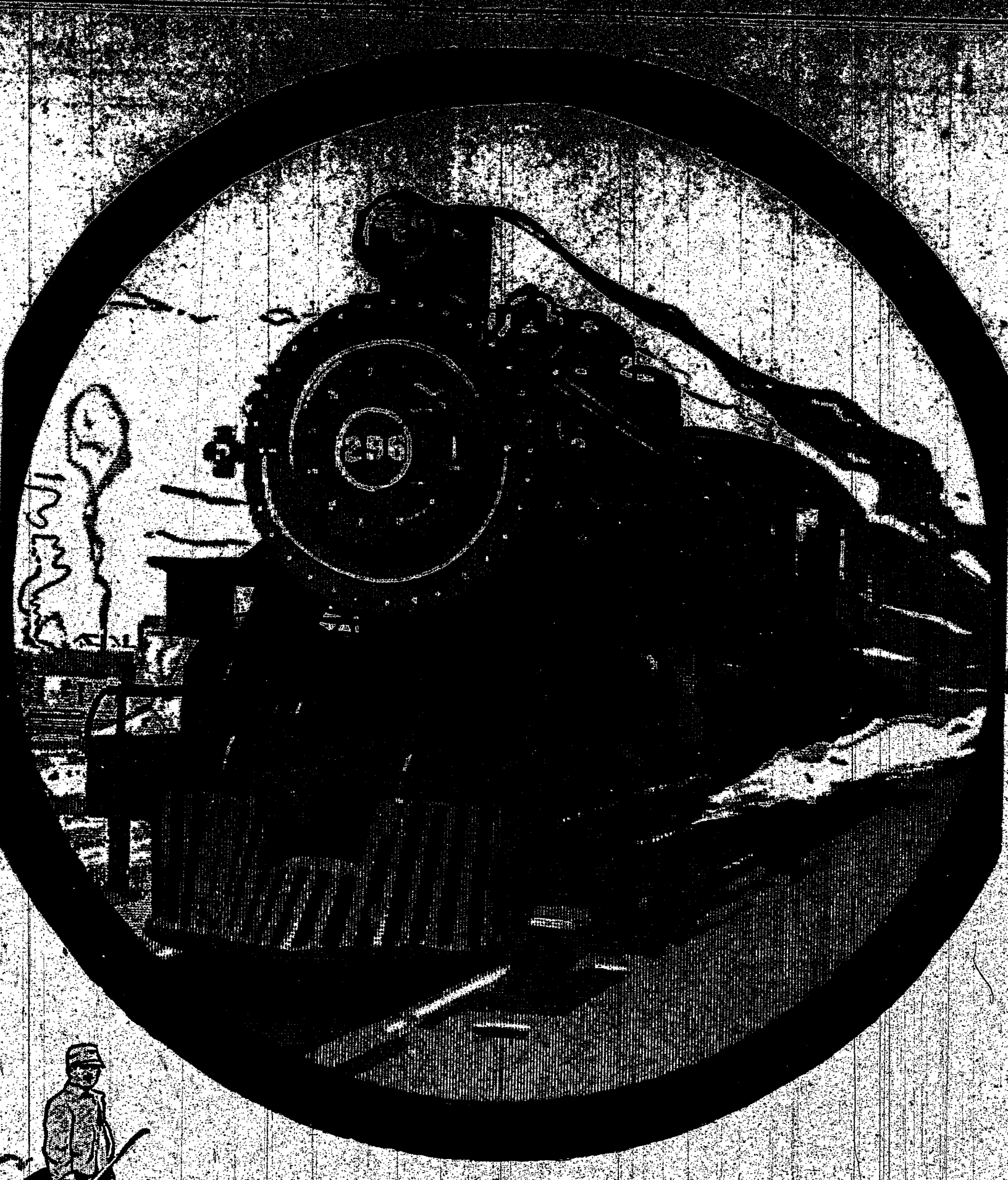
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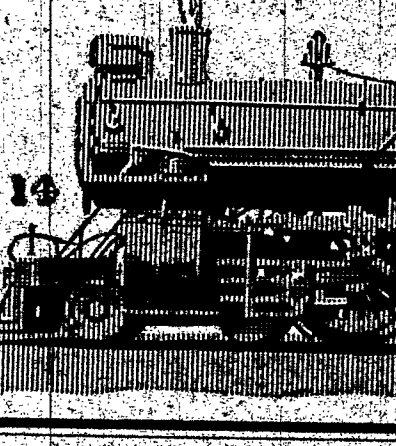


## 4 More Giant Locomotives

For the N. O. & M. Division of the L. & N. Railroad

In this newspaper several weeks ago the management of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad told of the appropriation and expenditure of 33 million dollars for the purpose of increasing and improving its transportation facilities. Today your attention is particularly called to the addition of four great Pacific-type engines for exclusive use between New Orleans and Mobile.

These great engines, weighing approximately 100 tons, have a tractive power of 33,866 pounds; sufficient to haul the heaviest L. & N. passenger trains without the time-wasting necessity of "double heading." Their purchase standardizes the power on this division, making a total of 15 modern locomotives of heavier type, greater pulling power and smoother, easier riding qualities.



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NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

State of Mississippi, Hancock County.

Whereas, Josephine Martin executed a Deed of Trust, September, 1920, which is recorded in Vol. 15, of the Records of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust on Land, pages 217 and 218, in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Hancock County, Mississippi, conveying to Reuben Brown, Jr., trustee for the purpose of securing an indebtedness owing by the said Josephine Martin to Turner Nicaise of Kiln, Miss., the lands in Hancock County, Miss., described as follows: Beginning at a post set 34 chains and 26 links south of the NW corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 22, T. 7, South Range 15 West; thence East 39 chains and 99 links to the quarter section line; thence South 5

chains and 74 links to the Southeast corner of the Northwest quarter, thence West 40 chains to Section line; thence north 15 chains and 74 links to place of beginning, containing 22 and 84-100 acres and being part of the South half of Northwest quarter, Section 22, Township 7, S. R. 15, West.

And whereas, the said Turner Nicaise, under the power given him in the said Deed of Trust, has substituted the undersigned, E. J. Gex, as substituted trustee, instead of Reuben Brown, Jr., which substitution is dated April 1st, 1921, recorded in Book 15, page 230 of the Records of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust on Land, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and said Nicaise having requested the undersigned to foreclose the same for the purpose of paying said indebtedness and costs.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell said land at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash before the front door of the Court House of said county in the city of Bay St. Louis, within the law, full hours on

Monday, May 2nd, 1921, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness and costs.

This the 1st day of April, A. D., 1921.

E. J. GEX, Substituted Trustee.

—Mrs. (Dr.) B. C. Rush left Monday for a visit to the home of her father at Vaughan, in Yazoo county, Miss., and will remain visiting her former home for a period of about two weeks.



MONEY IN THE BANK IS A MAGNET WHICH DRAWS MORE MONEY TO IT.  
START A BANK ACCOUNT WITH US.  
THE START IS THE THING.  
WE TAKE AN INTEREST IN OUR CUSTOMERS AND ARE ALWAYS GLAD TO ADVISE THEM HOW THEY CAN MAKE MORE MONEY.

## Merchants Bank,

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

State of Mississippi, Hancock County.

Whereas, Joseph Garaga and Mullica Cameron Garaga executed a Deed of Trust dated 6th day of December, A. D. 1918, recorded in Federal Land Mortgage Book No. 1, on page 24, of the Records of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust on land in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Hancock County, Miss., conveying to Barrett Jones, Trustee, for the purpose of securing an indebtedness owing by the said Joseph Garaga and Mullica Cameron Garaga to the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, La., the lands in Hancock County, Mississippi, described as follows:

W 1/2 of NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, Section 2, T. 7, S. R. 14 West.

And whereas, the said Bank, under the power given it in said Deed of Trust, has substituted the undersigned, E. J. Gex, as Substituted Trustee, instead of Barrett Jones, which substitution is dated March 1st, 1921, recorded in Book 15, Pages 188 and 189 of the Record of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust on land; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness and said Bank having requested the undersigned to foreclose the same for the purpose of paying said indebtedness and costs.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale and sell said land at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash before the front door of the Court House of said County in the City of Bay St. Louis, within the lawful hours on

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